AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS

JOSIAH MELVIN. Terms.

DAILY PAPER, 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR \$5 A YEAR : WEEKLY PAPER, \$2 A YEAR,

RATES OF ADVERTISIN re, first insertion, 50 cents; each subs insertion, 25 cents;

One square one month.
One square one month.
One square three months.
Ten lines, or less, make a square.
Ten Cards of two lines, yearly, five dollars.

The following preamble and res adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the rican party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country,

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washing ton was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions acts to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American

es, with approbation; and whereas asid resoluhowever dressed up in abstract professions of
hism, assail principles dear to the American
and necessary to the safety of the constitution
to the peace and prosperity of our country; and
sas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove
public employment such officeholders as enterhose principles, thereby the perpetrate a ruthless
ription of both Whigs and Democrats for an
telifference of opinion; therefore—
ofted, That mere professions of love to the conon and to civil and religious freedom, when
sdieted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible
igilant guardians of American liberty, whose
heansions have been excited at beholding the
a that have been made toward a complete confour government by the subjects of a foreign
tate well-known as the avowed enemy of our
American system, to whose overthrew they
leannly devoted.

e American system, to whose overtures and beliantly devoted, solved, That, as vigilant custodians of that bene t system of civil and religious freedom bequestly us by the fathers of the republic, it is our dut set and repel all insidious attacks upon our list as a well as all open assaults; and that we vie indignation and alarm the assertion of princ the system of the part of the recognised comments.

as well as all open assaults; and that we view indignation and alarm the assertion of princisard purposes, on the part of the recognised exents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United es, subversive of our republican institutions, the constitute aggressions of such a character if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, a everthrow of the American Constitution and complete establishment of despotism.

solved, That while, in the past political divisions he country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have gried in honest conflict over contested principles measures, all of which are now settled, yet in research criss of danger to all that both parties dear we will bury every remembrance of past sition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our ass, and our sacred henor" not to cease our exas until our country shall be freed from the ers that new menace it.

angers that new meance it.

**Resolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal princies of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard
the constitution in all its provisions, upon which
s based our glorious American principles—freedom
speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of conscience,
edom of the press, together with a school system
the diffusion of intelligence, sanctified by an open
ste as the rule of faith and practice, holding as an
ablished principle that intelligence and virtue are
ential to the success of a free government.
**Resolved, That while we welcome to our country
victims of tyranny from foreign lands, and offer
maplace by our side under the shield of our conntion, we claim for Americans the right to govern
own country; and those who do not covern
own country; and those who do not see the second

ment have our hearty consent to go ensewhere pursuit of happiness.

sed. That the fourth resolution of the meeting six Salcon, recommending to the President of tied States prescription of all officers of the government who may have thought fit to be-sembers of the association of Know Knoth-recommendation which before its adoption, are recogdised and acted upon by the Execu-tive United States—proposes an alarming and our sinfraction of the principles of self-govern-and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke he free citizens of these United States, without tion of party, sect, or creed.

of all the free citizens of these United Scales, without distinction of party, sect, or creed. Resolved, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church sbroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctring of obedience of the civil to the ecclesisatical

principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Pspal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruineau effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinious, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proserption already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to sutertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who realously and efficiently sided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we were astonished to hear the pressing invition in the account resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," it form a "fusion" with them in their future action—an invita

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OUR PRINCIPLES. First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from giance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the sountries from which they come all, such for eigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap-pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens o the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all im from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the doption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State gov ernments, as will effectually exclude from such explicitly recognise the obligations and bind-ing force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

Fifth: We shall maintain the de no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

the constitution Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place,

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Teath. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sus tain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines. Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmos

exertions to build up an "American party, whose maxim shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

LET NOTICE.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the Arrancan Orona will please leave their names and residence at Wm. B. Richards, Jr., Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansfield's Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St. Aseph street, two doors south of King, or at James Entwistle, Jr., Druggist, King street, two doors south of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia.

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-nov 30

TOHN P. HALL, agent for the American Organ, 7th Ward, No. 644 6th street south, between F and G. Persons vho desire to subscribe for the paper will please lesve their names and residence at Mr. Hall'a, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia avenue.

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PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Awan-cax Owax," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, No. 395. Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

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Agent.

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PROSPECTUS

AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing-ton City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

E have reached an important crisis in our political history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy.

manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spells of posser!

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats.

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrats— issues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the feature welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termi-nation, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years pant, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the RRA OF PARROTHM! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARR NOT AMERICANS CAPARIS OF GOVERNING TERM COUNTRY!" This inquiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born cities of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpletate the resident and simple the causes of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be bind to the progress of foreignem in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular prospectus to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose exists.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizens the mode and means of concentrating the opinions and of barmonhing the action of those who are discussed to unite in the formation of an "American people to reach the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to sta

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 13th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cask capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Waskington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the against the seat of the publication of the again.

becomeany sejourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the one of the most favorable one for the publication of the one of the most untring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1941, to wit:

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former Precident of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1941, to wit:

"Tra Prapartation of American freedom is our object, American Rights our corrowers."

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppose any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall neither sustain nor oppose any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, ret consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ will be a Democratic or the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, ret consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, for a state influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, for any the first of the States, for itself, has the sole and evolutive right to determine the heavier of propose

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JOBBING SHOP.

BUTT attends to all kinds of Jobbing and Repairing in the line of Joiner and Carpenter.

Shop corner of D and 13th streets; residence, No. 521, West 12th street, above Pennsylvania avenue, nov 14—dlm

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE the an assortment of the celebrated Graefenberg S. R. SYLVESTES.
Druggist, &c., corner 11th street and Pa. av.

COAL! COAL! WOOD!! WOOD!!

COAL! COAL! WOOD!! WOOD!!

LOW'S YOUR TIME! Come one Come
all!—Extra lump Cumberland Coal, for sale
by WORTHINGTON & KEYS, corner of Fourteenth
and C streets, near Canal.
Also, the best article of red and white ash Anthracite Coal, for grate, stove, furnace, and range purposes; and last, but not lesst, we have hickory, oak, and
pine Wood, of superior quality.
All of which we purpose to sell low for cash, our
motto being quick sales and small profits, short credits and long friends.
nov 14—ocum

MISLAID OR LOST, MISLAID OR LOST,

Nor before the 6th instant, a Note drawn by Hanson Brown, payable to John B. Killmon, or order, for one hundred dollars, at four months from date, (October 18th, 1554), cutdorsed by John B. Killmon, R. M. A. Fenwick, and D. Westerfield. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for said note, as payment has been stopped.

Wood and Coal Dealer, 7th street, nov 15

Washington, D. C.

nov 14 eo2m

PLUMB'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

PLUMB'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Over Todd's Hat Store, Penn. avenue.

"HE Pictures taken at this establishment cannot possibly be excelled, as the apparatus and chemicals used are of the best description; consequently, a bad picture is an impossibility. Visiters will find every precaution taken for their comfort, and the charges, which are low, vary in proportion to the style. The rooms are beautifully fitted up, and contain portraits of hundreds of celebrated public characters, and are always open for the examination of visiters.

winters, and are arway.

WINTER MILLINERY.

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my assortment of winter Bonnets before they purchase, as I am determined to sell at the lowest prices, and I know that for taste, style, or price, they will compare with any in the District. Just call, if you don't bay.

Also a select assortment of Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

WM. P. SHEDD.

502, Eleventh st.

FORREST HALL RESTAURANT.

THECKER & SANDUSKY are now prepared to furnish to order all the delicacies of the season, such as—

OYSTERS, GAME, FISH, &c., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends, and the public generally.

Their BAR is at all times supplied with the choicest lignors, wines, &c.

nov 16

STOVES, TIN-WARE, JAPAN-WARE,
No. 405, Seventh street, between H and L.—
The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Stoves, Tin-ware,
Japan-ware, and fancy articles pertaining to his line
of business. He requests the citizens of the Northern
Liberties to give him a call, and to examine his stock,
believing that, if they shall do so, they will not go
elsewhere to make their purchases.

Repsiring, in his branch of business, neatly and
promptly attended to,
nov 15—im

J. F. HODGSON.

NUMBER 17.

From the London News, Nov. 17.

Lord Ragian's despatch of the 6th instant, which appeared in our impression of yesterday, would have reached London only a few hours later than General Canrobert's despatch of the same date was received in Paris, had not the line of telegraph between Cronstaft and Vienna been injured by a violent storm. The most material intelligence added by this despatch to what was transmitted by General Canrobert, is a list of the English general officers wounded on the 5th. The length of this list, together with Lord Ragian's intimation that the enemy was not repulsed till past noon, and that the number of the enemy much exceeded that opposed to the allies at Alma, are sure indications of an arduous struggle. It is gratifying to peruse Lord Ragian's simple but earnest acknowledgment of the essential services rendered by our French allies on this occasion. As at Balaklava General Bosquet's division came promptly and effectively to the resulted the support of the support of the case the support of the support of the case the support of the support of the support of the case the support of the sup From the London News, Nov. 17.

Raglan's simple but earnest acknowledgment of the essential services rendered by our French allies on this occasion. As at Balaklava General Bosquet's division came promptly and effectively to the rescue; and General Carrobert gave the support of "his assistance and excellent counsel."

While the British army and its general are gratefully acknowledging the support they have received at the hands of their French brothers in arms, French officers are enthusiastic in their tributes to the incredible daring of the English. Reciprocal esteem and admiration pervade the two armies. Their leaders appear to act as if animated by one mind. There is indeed a striking similarity of character between the two generals; they are equally undemonstrative, imperturbable, fearless and sagacious. These qualities are exactly what is required in their present position. The Russians have succeeded in throwing reinforcements into the Crimea more rapidly than the allies; and the consequence is, that for a time General Canrobert and Lord Raglan have had a superior force opposed to them. One curious result of this is, that the tables have in some measure been turned on the allied armies, and that it is not easy to say whether they are besieged or besieging. The position of the allied armies is covered by entrenchments, batteries and redoubts, wherever it is not covered by the sea, and these defences have been repeatedly assailed by Liprandi on the east, by Menschikoff on the north. The whole of the allied force is cooped up within its interenchments, whilst the Russians, in addition to their troops in Sebastopol, have an army in the field. The attitude assumed by the allies comes more and more closely to resemble that of the Duke of Wellington behind the lines of Torres Vedras. The assaults of the fee break on the ramparts, and fall back like the waves of ocean when they break on some iron-bound coast. The time will come when Canrobert and Raglan will see the right opportunity to let loose their solders on the enemy; but perhaps this ma

Upon mature reflection, we are far from participating in the impatience that is expressed in many
quarters at the protracted operations before Sebastopol. We have no wish to extenuate the delay
that took place before the expedition sailed from
Varna, or the miscalculation which sent a force so
disproportioned to that which it is now apparent that
Russia has been able to bring into the field against
us. But we are impressed by a deep and sincere
conviction that, under the direction of an Allwise
Providence, these very errors will ultimately prove

us. But we are impressed by a deep and sincere conviction that, under the direction of an Allwise Providence, these very errors will ultimately prove conducive to the triumph of the cause for which we are in arms. Had Sebastopol fallen at once, we have every reason to believe that, in the Crimea as in the Aland Isles, the allied governments, satisfied with the selat of such a victory, would have withdrawn their troops to winter elsewhere. This would have been to neutralize and nullify all the efforts of the summer. But now that the Russians have girded their loins for a winter campaign, the allied governments have no choice; they must exert themselves for the permanent wreating of the Crimea from Russia. Instead of a mere buccaneering dash at Sebastopol, we shall have a material diminution of the extent of the Russian territories. Instead of the winter being wasted in diplomacy at Vienna, it will be turned to good account by earnest fighting in the Crimea.

The temporary superiority of numbers on the part of the Russians in the Crimea gives us no alarm. Men like Canrobert and Raglan will make good their position—and carry on the bombardment of Sebastopol too—until reinforcements reach them, let the enemy do his worst. France and England are now at least bestirring themselves in earnest. Large bodies of troops and ample supplies of the munitions of war are being despatched from both countries; and, while these main bodies are on their passage, subsidiary reinforcements will keep dropping in from various quarters. Our readers will bear us witness that we have not been slow, or ceremonious in our language, to rebuke the tardiness and indecision that has been betrayed by our own government; but now that we see signs of growing activity and earnestness of purthe tardiness and indecision that has been betrayed by our own government; but now that we see signs of growing activity and earnestness of pur-pose, we are ready, for the sake of national una-nimity, to forgive past shortcomings, and if we do not forgive them they shall be remembered only as a warning and a lesson. It is only the Tac-tions and the friends of Prussia that can seek to make political capital out of bygone errors and sins of omission, and bring about a ministerial crisis.

crisis.

In common with the great mass of the English people, so that the work of England be well done in the business of the present war, we shall not grudge one iota of the honor thence accruing to those into whose hands it has fallen at the outset. Our one object, in all our strictures and exhortations, is to maintain unity, and a spirit of carnest endeavor in the national mind.

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Our one object, in all our strictures and exhortations, is to maintain unity, and a spirit of earnest endeavor in the national mind.

The chances are immensely in favor of the affies, if they are true to themselves. The harbors on the south coast of the Crimea do not freeze during the winter—the constant transmission of stores and provisions by sea need not be intermitted for a day. Winter is, it is true, the season for transporting goods in Russia; but the Crimea is on the utmost verge of the region of sledge carriage—if not, indeed, beyond it; and even sledge carriage in the season of smow cannot be brought into competition with the water carriage for which the state and mercantile navies of France and England of for the means. In a short time we shall have a numerous force of French and English soldiers in the Crimea; and, notwithstanding the attempts that are being made to disparage the Turkish troops, they may be made admirable auxiliaries.

It is most unjust to forget the gallant exploits of the army of the Danube—their unrepining long endurance of cold, and other privations—their bravery in the fortress and in the field—because one small detachment of Turks gave way at Balaklava. The Turks at Balaklava did not behave worse, not so ill, as whole armies of Portuguese and Spaniards did at the outset of our Peninsularcampaigns. Let the allied commanders take upon themselves to organize, officer and discipline the Turkish armies, as Wellington did the Portuguese and the Spaniards, and the result will be the same. The French and English have fastened a hold upon the Chersonesian peninsula, which all the power of Russin cannot compel them to let go. Retaining that hold, they have only to watch and seize every opportunity of extending the territory they occupy. The very greatness of the effort by which Russia has been enabled to oppose a more obstinate resistance to the allies in the Crimea than was anticipated, is our warrant that it cannot long be persisted in.

In New Orleans, on the 28th ult., the mercury stood at 78 degrees—two degrees above summer heat.

An iron theatre, ninety feet by forty, to be transported to Australia, is being built in Manchester, England.

A bank is about to be established at Brownsville, Tennessee, to be called the "Agricultural Bank of Tennessee."

The citizens of Tah-le-quah, in the Cherokee Nation, met on the 28th October, and declared the military post at Fort Gibson

It is said that an army officer will be provinted Governor of Utah.